

SLAYER OF DOCTOR HAD PLANNED SUICIDE

To-Night's Weather—FAIR AND COLD.

To-Morrow's Weather—CLOUDY; WARMER.

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PRICE THREE CENTS

Bandits Grab \$17,676 Within 100 Feet of Police Station

BANDITS IN STOLEN CAR GET \$17,676 IN CROWD WITHIN 100 FEET OF POLICE STATION

Bank Messenger Robbed of Payroll Before Crowd Has Time to Act.

CHASE BEGINS AT ONCE.

Five Armed Men Flee in Auto, Kept Waiting at Curb With Engine Running.

On a busy public thoroughfare within a stone's throw of the present police station in Greenpoint, Brooklyn, four bandits, two of whom displayed revolvers, held up two messengers of the Greenpoint National Bank at 11:30 o'clock to-day, disarmed one of them, grabbed a bag containing \$17,676.45 and escaped in an automobile. The holdup brought out the fact that the car used by the bandits was stolen in Manhattan last night.

The Greenpoint National Bank is at Greenpoint and Manhattan Avenues, two blocks from the Greenpoint ferry house. The police station is across the street from the bank. Hard by is the booming Greenpoint and Williamsburg water front manufacturing section. Trolley car lines run in both avenues. Pedestrians swarm the sidewalks and trucks bound to and from the ferry and between Williamsburg and Long Island City congest the streets.

William Mehling, twenty years old, of No. 209 Nassau Avenue, and Henry Leistner, eighteen years old, of No. 248 Kingsland Avenue, left the bank with the bag containing the money with the purpose of delivering it at the factory of the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company at No. 39 Greenpoint Avenue, a little more than a block distant in the direction of the East River. They carried the bag between them. Mehling had a loaded revolver in his pocket.

As the young men walked westward in Greenpoint Avenue toward the ferry, a Buick touring car, running close to the curb overtook them and stopped. Four men leaped from the car. Two with drawn revolvers confronted Mehling and the others went toward Leistner.

"Hand over your gun," commanded one of the armed robbers. Mehling handed it over. He was promptly knocked down. The other bandits grabbed the bag.

A fifth bandit at the wheel of the car started the engine. The quartette piled in and the automobile, gathering speed, turned south in Franklin Street, a block from the river in the direction of Williamsburg.

Mehling speedily regained his feet. Accompanied by Leistner, he ran to the police station and reported the robbery to Lieut. Max Neumeier.

A dozen persons who had witnessed the hold-up accompanied the messengers. They agreed that the license number of the car used by the hold-up men was 209-848 New York and that it was a Buick model.

Within ten minutes orders to every policeman in New York to look out for the car bearing that license number were shooting over the police wires. Detective Captain Carey took charge of the case and enlisted the aid of every detective in Williamsburg, Hunter's Point, Greenpoint and Long Island City.

The messengers after being questioned at the Greenpoint station were sent to Police headquarters in Manhattan to look over the Rogues' Gallery. They said one of the armed bandits was short and stocky and wore a dark overcoat. The other was about five feet nine inches tall, slender and wore a dark brown fedora and a greenish overcoat. They were about twenty-five years old.

The car belongs to Julius Lowenstein, a picture frame manufacturer, at No. 57 East Fifty-ninth Street, who lives at No. 548 West 150th Street. It was stolen last night at 10:30 o'clock from Amsterdam Avenue and West Eighty-seventh Street.

UNION MEN TO TRY ALTERING RULES TO CONFORM WITH LAW

Hoped Action of Plasterers Will Aid in Averting General Building Strike.

At an executive meeting of the Lockwood Committee following the pen morning session, Michael Colerian, President; M. P. Gallagher, Secretary, and other officers of Plasterers' Local Union No. 60 of Manhattan and the Bronx, promised to make every effort to bring the rules and by laws of the union within the law by Jan. 1 next.

The union men saw they took due notice of Samuel Untermyer's contention that it is not legal for a union to fine employers, prevent the repeated use of a plasterer's model or demand more than union wages on penalty of a strike. But they said they wanted a chance to consult their own counsel. The only union representative who did not admit the need for radical changes was John Pearl, Vice President.

According to Mr. Untermyer, unions which reform their rules by Jan. 1 will be immune from prosecution, so far as he is interested.

Conferences will be held with representatives of other trades for several days to come. Regular sessions of the committee will give way to them.

It is the hope of the committee that the changes in the union rules may make easier the averting of a general building strike on January 1.

Members of the Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, who were recently fined or imprisoned in the United States District Court, are to be investigated by a New York County Grand Jury for the same offenses. Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the Lockwood Committee, in making the announcement to-day asserted that a State prosecution, following a Federal conviction and punishment, was legal.

He said the proposed action was justified by the statements of Brooklyn builders yesterday that tile dealers still maintain uniform prices, which are settled upon at meetings of dealers and manufacturers.

The additional criminal term of the Supreme Court will also be used, Mr. Untermyer said, to bring to trial William F. Chapman, business agent of the Plumbers' Union, on a felony charge, under which he can be sent to Sing Sing if convicted.

The Plumbers' Union last October, when Chapman finished his penitentiary term for conspiracy with John

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CRAIG SAVES CITY MILLIONS BY 'WAITING' IN SALE OF BONDS TILL INTEREST RATE DROPPED

Bankers Asked 51-2 Per Cent. Only a Few Months Ago—Issue To-Day Was Floated at 41-2 Per Cent.

The syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. was to-day the successful bidder for the \$55,000,000 bond issue of the City of New York. The Morgan Syndicate bid for the total amount of none at 103.407. This bid was the highest of fifty-eight offers coming from financial firms all over the State, mostly for a part of the total issue.

The stock issue was oversubscribed approximately four times, the aggregate being \$218,909,100. It was the first long-term issue the city has attempted to float since July 12, 1917.

The proceeds are to go for improvements in New York City's rapid transit facilities.

Composing the successful syndicate are: J. P. Morgan & Co.; State Securities Co.; First National Bank; National City Co.; Guaranty Co.; Bankers Trust Co.; Brown Bros. & Co.; Harris, Forbes & Co.

The issue is in gold corporate stock for fifty years, maturing in 1971 and bearing 41-2 per cent. interest.

The bonds are exempt from Federal taxation. City officials to-day praised Comptroller Craig, saying he had saved the city millions by refusing last spring to be influenced by Wall Street financiers, who, he claims, "importuned and almost coerced" him in an attempt to gain his sanction to a \$100,000,000 51-2 per cent. long term issue. The Comptroller stood firm for an interest rate of 41-2 per cent. Figuring straight interest for fifty years, the difference between 41-2 and 51-2 per cent. is \$27,500,000. Figured on the compound interest basis, it would be many times this figure.

Although the Comptroller refused to say who had attempted to coerce the city, it was stated that early this year strong pressure was brought to bear from Wall Street. The financiers involved were, as one official put it, "no pikers."

The Comptroller said he later had the pleasure of seeing a break in the money market when interest rates dropped from 51-2 to 5 per cent. When financiers pointed out that this rate was propitious for a city bond sale, the Comptroller told them the rate would have to be lower still before he would launch the sale.

GERMANY, UNABLE TO PAY REPARATIONS DUE ON JAN. 15, ASKS FOR A MORATORIUM

If Allies Do Not Grant Request, the Government Announces It Will Have Recourse to Credit Operations.

BERLIN, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—The German Government, it was announced to-day, has informed the Committee of Guarantees that it is impossible for Germany to pay the sum due in reparations Jan. 15 and that she consequently asks a moratorium. If the moratorium is not granted, the German Government, it states, will be compelled to have recourse to a credit operation in order to raise the necessary funds by means of loans.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The note from the German Government says that it has succeeded in raising "certain portions" of the funds necessary to meet the payments but is unable to obtain the balance, either through loans, external or internal or other financial measures.

The reparations installments due on January 15 and February 15, respectively, amount to \$60,000,000 gold marks each. At the close of recent meetings of the Reparations Commission in Berlin it was semi-officially intimated that if Germany could not find a way of paying these installments

she might be given a respite from future payments, provided the Allies were "convinced of Germany's sincerity."

At Arbuckle's first trial no attack on the finger prints' evidence was made by Arbuckle's lawyer. The State contended that the prints showed conclusively that Arbuckle had used force in keeping Miss Rappe within his room.

The defense, under an order of the court, set two criminologists at work on a study of the prints on the door of the hotel suite, where Miss Rappe was alleged to have been injured.

NAVY RATIO AGREED UPON, SPOKESMAN FOR BRITAIN SAYS

Secretary Hughes to Issue Statement on Terms Later in the Day.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (United Press).—The naval ratio problem is settled, according to information from Great Britain's semi-official spokesman this afternoon. An announcement thereof will be made later this afternoon by Secretary of State Hughes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—Consideration of the naval ratio question was understood to have been completed to-day by the "Big Three" of the Washington Conference.

Plans for a meeting of the new Naval Committee of fifteen, representing all five of the naval powers, were made after the conclusion of the session of the Big Three. The meeting was expected to result in the taking up immediately of the next step in the naval negotiations—the French and Italian naval ratios.

Alternate proposals as worked out by naval experts, were presented to-day to Secretary Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Baron Kato.

The proposals, submitted as a means of balancing the naval ratio to compensate for the retention of the Mutsu by Japan, would permit Great Britain to build two super-Hood's, scrapping four old dreadnoughts and one battle cruiser of the type of the Tiger and Repulse, or to build two battleships of the Royal Sovereign class, scrapping of four dreadnoughts but no battle cruisers.

The United States under the arrangement retains the battleships Colorado and Washington in place of the Delaware and North Dakota. It also has been definitely settled that the naval agreement will embrace a status quo understanding as to naval bases in the Pacific. The tonnage would be \$22,000.

The controversy over the procedure of the Irish delegates is regarded with impatience by the press and the public, and expressions are heard on every side urging a decision on the real issue—acceptance or rejection of the agreement.

A large crowd assembled again this morning to watch the members of the Dail arrive at the National University, where the sessions are being held, and the welcoming cheers were again impartially distributed.

To-day's newspapers publish a letter purporting to have been written by Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late

(Continued on Second Page.)

WILSON THANKS A. E. F. MEN FOR 1922 GREETING

"Regard Myself as Comrade," He Tells Rainbow Division.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—In the first letter which has come to light from the former executive's pen in many months President Wilson thanks Vice President J. B. Mifflin of the Rainbow Division veterans for a New Year's greeting, saying:

DAIL NO NEARER DECISION, COLLINS SAYS, THOUGH HE EXPECTS A VOTE TO-MORROW

Army Chief Thinks Agreement May Be Reached in Secret Session To-Night.

70 FOR; 47 AGAINST.

Canvass Indicates Treaty Is Certain to Be Ratified Ultimately.

DUBLIN, Dec. 15 (Associated Press).—Hope that the Dail Eireann would be able to reach a vote on ratification of the Anglo-Irish Treaty in a public session to-morrow was expressed by Michael Collins, one of the advocates of ratification, as the Dail went into another secret session at 6 o'clock this evening.

Just before he went in for this afternoon's secret session Mr. Collins said to the Associated Press correspondent:

"We are no nearer to an agreement than when the public session adjourned yesterday. We are meeting until dinner time. I fervently hope that in a third secret session to-night we may reach an agreement and have a public session Friday to vote definitely on ratification or rejection."

It was declared by supporters of Michael Collins and Arthur Griffith that they and the other signers of the Irish peace agreement now felt certain of an ultimate majority in favor of the treaty.

They declared no prominent person in any part of Ireland had yet protested against their action in signing an agreement with the British Cabinet.

The general impression in Dublin to-day was that Lord Carson's speech in the House of Lords last night had helped Collins and Griffith in their fight in the Dail for the treaty's ratification. It was pointed out that Lord Carson had pictured the English action toward Ulster in a light that bore out the prediction of Michael Collins in his famous speech at Armagh last September, when he said that England would use Ulster as long as it suited her purpose and then throw her over.

As to Mr. De Valera's position with regard to the treaty, it is asserted that when the Government's proposals were submitted to the Dail Cabinet on Sept. 3, certain objections were made which he does not think were adequately met in the final draft. The secret session is occupied with a discussion of those points, and it was said after last night's adjournment that the members had got no further along in their discussion than they were when the public session was concluded early in the afternoon.

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DETROIT CAR FIGHT ENDS AFTER 3 YEARS

City and Company Now Using the Same Trolley Tracks.

DETROIT, Dec. 15.—The fight between the city and the Detroit United Railway which raged violently here for three years, was officially ended to-day. Municipal street cars and privately owned cars appeared to-day on several lines in nine city.

The cars are alternated on the lines. The agreement is expected to be extended to all routes. Attorneys are working out an agreement for a universal transfer.

SENATE VOTES HOLIDAY RECESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Senate to-day adopted the Curtis resolution that Congress adjourn for its holiday recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 1. The resolution now goes to the House where favorable action is expected.

MRS. RAIZEN HAD PLANNED SUICIDE BEFORE DOCTOR, NOT MURDER, SAYS HUSBAND

Wife Had Talked of Self-Destruction, but Never Mentioned Taking Life of Doctor, He Says—Slayer Charges the Physician Prevented Motherhood.

Mrs. Lillian S. Raizen has supplied a motive for the murder of Dr. Glickstein in relating a story to the effect that the physician had performed two operations on her with the result that she was left incapable of becoming a mother when she went to her husband.

The husband, Charles S. Raizen, the toymaker of Sterling Place, Brooklyn, to-day made the statement that he did not believe his wife went to Glickstein's office for the purpose of killing him, but to kill herself in his presence, as her idea of visiting punishment on him.

In the office of his lawyer, Aaron W. Levy, of No. 60 Wall Street, Mr. Raizen told his story to a number of reporters this afternoon.

"She never talked of taking the life of Dr. Glickstein," he said, "but she talked of suicide, from which I tried to dissuade her. It was at Atlantic City that she told me of her relations with the doctor, and I forgave her and tried to comfort her and told her that we would live it out together."

"Remember, gentlemen, I loved her, loved her from childhood when we went to school together. We had been sweethearts through all the years, and my love would last through any misfortune. To-day I saw her in the Raymond Street Jail and she looked terrible. I told her to be careful of herself, that I would do all I could and would stick by her to the very last."

Here he broke down completely, and it was some minutes before he could resume.

He told how he heard the news of her act on Saturday and how he worked until he got in touch with her. Her father broke the news to him over the telephone while he was in Jamaica. He cried again at the memory of that moment. He got in touch with her at the Breslin and told her that he was coming for her in his machine and to wait.

He drove her around the city for several hours comforting her and assuring her of his help through everything. Then he drove her to the home of her father, in Avenue W. Flatbush, and went to the Hotel Bostert. All day Sunday and Monday he tried to get in touch with Mr. Levy, and succeeded in doing so Monday night. Next day a consultation was held with Attorney Benjamin Reese at which he and Mr. Schaffer, his father-in-law, were present, with Mrs. Raizen, and of phoning to District Attorney Lewis that the wife was to be given up to justice.

Mrs. Raizen says that twice during her relations with the doctor he compelled her to undergo operations. Her husband, she said, is a fine man and wanted above all things to be the head of a family. After seven months of married life it became known to him that his wish was impossible.

According to her religious belief, it is a disgrace for a woman to be childless. It was then, it is said, that she confessed to her husband her relations with Dr. Glickstein. He forgave her and sympathized with her, but his forgiveness only made her disgrace the harder to bear, and then there came to her a desire to destroy herself or the man who had ruined her life. The urges in her mind finally revolved toward the doctor and his removal became an obsession with her, until the deed finally was accomplished.

Mrs. Raizen spent a comparatively quiet night in the Raymond Street jail in Brooklyn, but was under constant surveillance. Once she called the police matron and asked her to talk with her, but the latter quoted her and told her that she must have sleep and rest. Mr. Lewis said that

(Other racing news on Page 10.)

RACING RESULTS

NEW ORLEANS WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—Five and a half furlongs. 3 to 1, second; 3 to 1, third; 3 to 1, fourth. Non-starters—Lady Acton, Baby Vamp and Line.

SECOND RACE—One mile and seventy yards. 3 to 1, second; 3 to 1, third; 3 to 1, fourth. Non-starters—Car and Lucy K.

HAVANA WINNERS.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs. Mantecore, 3 to 1, second; 3 to 1, third; 3 to 1, fourth. Non-starters—Stonewall, third. Time, 1:07.5. Non-starters—Forge Ahead.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs. Chiles, 3 to 1, second; 3 to 1, third; 3 to 1, fourth. Non-starters—Marian Hollins and Mike.